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IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON NO FIRST USE PLEDGE

PM251015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "To Justify the Peoples Hopes]

[Text] In the chronicle of the struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace on our planet there are many glorious pages attesting to the ability of peace-loving forces to overcome the intrigues of imperialism's most aggressive circles and to prevent mankind from sliding toward the point of no return. A new step of exceptional importance has now been taken. Guided by the desire to do everything in its power to avert from the peoples the threat of nuclear destruction, the Soviet Union has adopted a solemn pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

This pledge, contained in the message of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, has come into immediate effect. It is of a unilateral nature, but the world's peoples have a right to expect states possessing nuclear weapons to follow the Soviet Union's decision by taking reciprocal steps.

Clear and precise pledges of this sort on their part would be equivalent to a total ban on the use of nuclear weapons, -- that is, to what has long been demanded both by broad sections of the international public and by the overwhelming majority of governments. This would facilitate the holding of talks on the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons -- which is what our country advocates.

"No to nuclear war!" "No to nuclear weapons!" -- these demands sound like inviting guidelines over the massed columns of people in many countries. Along with the quantitative growth of this movement the political consciousness of its members is growing, too.

The demagogic statements in favor of peace by those who have brought the arms race to extreme limits and who are nurturing plans for military adventures in various parts of the globe can no longer deceive people in Western countries. The call to safeguard peace and avert nuclear war is being heard increasingly loudly in all corners of our planet. "Today more than ever purposeful, considered actions in the name of this lofty aim are required of all states," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament states.

The socialist system is once again setting an example of how it is necessary to act in practice in the name of ensuring mankind's peaceful future. The Soviet Union's statement to the United Nations renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons is organically linked with a number of our other important actions and initiatives pursuing the aim of giving a new boost to the talks being conducted on the disarmament problem, resuming those which have been suspended through no fault of ours and beginning new ones in those sectors where the situation dictates it.

People have created not only rifles and grenades but very accurate missiles and very destructive nuclear devices. This means that people themselves must and can, if they want to, scrap the instruments of war.

The proposals submitted by the Soviet Union for consideration by the present UN General Assembly special session on disarmament generalize both our country's fundamental positions and its most important specific views addressed to other governments. Such, in particular, is the purport of the USSR memorandum submitted to the United Nations -- "To Avert the Growing Nuclear Threat and Curb the Arms Race."

The elaboration, adoption and stage-by-stage implementation of a nuclear disarmament program. The limitation and reduction of strategic arms. The limitation and reduction of nuclear arms in Europe. A total ban on nuclear weapon tests, The prevention of further nuclear proliferation. The creation of nuclear-free zones. The prohibition and liquidation of chemical weapons, and other Soviet proposals.

These are the main directions of progress toward delivering mankind from military catastrophe, ending the arms race and switching the funds now being spent on military purposes to the civilian, peaceful sphere. [last two paragraphs punctuated as published]

It should be emphasized that the aforesaid include measures on which a wide degree of concord and agreement has already been achieved among states as a result of talks held. A corresponding international agreement could be signed in the very near future. Such, for example, is the treaty on a total ban on nuclear weapon tests.

The Soviet Union's honest and businesslike approach to such urgent questions contrasts with the unsightly diplomatic maneuvers and tricks of the United States and its partners in the Atlantic bloc. Avoiding reaching agreements on questions which have already been well investigated and prepared in the course of thorough talks and seeking to wreck certain agreements, even ones which have been signed, including by the U.S. administration, the leaders of the present American administration are making deliberately unacceptable proposals. Washington is continuing to develop militarist activeness.

The USSR has repeatedly declared and declares once again that it will be able under any circumstances to show proper concern for its security, as well as the security of its friends and allies. Our country will continue to build its policy on a firm rebuff to any aggressive actions with a consistent search for mutually acceptable solutions by means of political negotiations, when such negotiations will open up the possibility of reaching equitable agreements based on regard for the sides' legitimate interests. Naturally, on the cardinal issue of preventing nuclear conflict we have built and will build our policy with regard to the way in which other nuclear powers behave and whether they heed the voice of reason or push the world down the slippery slope.

We are convinced that concern for peace must be the chief thing for everyone. No contradictions among states, no differences in social systems, way of life or ideology and no interests of the present moment can cover up the fundamental need, common to all mankind, to defend and uphold life on earth.

PATRIARCH PIMEN ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD250924 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 25 Jun 82

["Speech by Patriarch Pimen" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York Jun 25 TASS -- Patriarch of Moscow and All-Russia, Pimen addressed the second General Assembly on disarmament on Thursday. He said:

Permit me, in the first place, to extend to you heartfelt greetings on behalf of the millions of the believers of the Russian Orthodox Church.

During these days the whole world has been intently following your work, thereby witnessing to the historical significance of the special session, and to those inmost hopes, coming from mankind's aspirations for a world without arms, which are placed on you. The children of the Russian Orthodox Church are also looking at you in the expectation that you will take crucial steps to prevent a possible nuclear war outbreak, which threatens to put an end to human history. We are well aware that genuine peace can be brought about only in the outcome of joint efforts undertaken by statesmen and peoples, and that the duty of the churches and religious associations is to educate the believers for peace, to humanize international relations, to seek the ways of peace (cf. Rom, 14,19) and to follow them in no idle manner. This has always been the course pursued by the Russian Orthodox Church, now approaching her millennium.

Faithfully committed to her salutary mission, our church, from the very beginning, has been concerned for the establishment of peace and unity in the life of her people, as well as of peace and brotherly relations with other nations. Our church never weakened an encouraging support to her people when in the course of the concluding millennium they often had to fight to preserve their lives and culture, the freedom and independence of their fatherland, against destructive invasions from outside, and to gain peace and justice at a high sacrificial price.

Taking peacemaking as one of her sacred duties, the Russian Orthodox Church today is doing whatever is possible to promote the consolidation of world peace. We realize that this is an extremely complicated and responsible work. The world, divided and torn by inner contradictions, has now entered a critical phase of its existence, the human mind is increasingly becoming the master of the forces of nature and is ready to use their destructive power for the insane extermination of people — brothers and sisters. The bearers of the image of God (cf. Gen, 1,26), instead of directing these forces of nature to satisfying the vital needs of the suffering majority of the population of the earth.

The threat of nuclear war is now overhanging all humanity. Will people be able to find enough moral strength to come out of this seemingly hopeless situation? Shall we be able to realize that today the security of one person is to be ensured by the security of all?

We believe that positive answers to these questions will very much depend on the positions of the states which you represent at this special session on disarmament.

We also believe that the evident threat of total annihilation must compel all nations to seek intensively the ways leading to a durable peace. To this end, we find it necessary to do away with distrust and prejudice which continue to sow hatred among nations of different social and political orders. The achievement of this goal will undoubtedly change favourably international relations and make the process of disarmament easier.

The greatest majority of members of the Russian Orthodox Church are citizens of the Soviet Union. Therefore, speaking on their behalf, I take it as my duty to present my witness from the position of the peoples of our state on the problems of war and peace. Fully realizing my spiritual responsibility, I declare, that the peoples of the Soviet Union, like, undoubtedly, all other peoples, long for peace, that disarmament conforms with the innermost aspirations of our community, the further development of which is possible only in conditions of peace, that all countries in the world and is willing to meet any constructive proposal on the limitation of armaments and on disarmament. Likewise, it is only rightful of us to expect a fair attitude to the numerous proposals put forward by our side to serve the same purpose.

A deeply humanitarian message to our head of state Leonid Brezhnev was read out from this high rostrum recently. It was addressed to you, esteemed delegates, and contained several proposals very important for a solution of the disarmament problem. These proposals were duly appreciated and met with broad support in world public circles. It was stated solemnly on behalf of all our people that the Soviet Union pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The deeply humanitarian character of this decision and the vast opportunities it opens up for peace must, in our opinion, compel the other nuclear powers also to take real positive steps in order to avert what cannot be corrected and to prevent the sacred gift of life from being destroyed in the fire of nuclear annihilation. People of goodwill are expecting this. We pray for this.

Indeed, our people know the price of a peaceful life, having suffered through their own tragic experience and having sacrificed over twenty millions of their brothers and sisters in World War II, the aftermaths of which are still aching wounds in the hearts of our citizens.

At the same time it is also necessary that the nations belonging to international associations of so-called Western orientation should enjoy adequate confidence in our society. In our opinion, a most effective way to this goal lies through their unprejudiced participation in negotiations on disarmament, backed by the policy of detente and all-round cooperation.

The Russian Orthodox Church, for over thirty years now, has been successfully cooperating with many churches and religious associations all over the world in the noble service of peace. This cooperation rests upon a common understanding, shared by all religions, in regard to the objectives of peacemaking, because all religions have one mind about the sacred value of the gift of life and about the duty of religious people to safeguard this gift from perish. The latest unambiguous witness to this was the world conference, Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe, which was held in Moscow last May on the initiative of the Russian Orthodox Church. That conference enjoyed wide support among religious circles throughout the world. 590 eminent representatives of Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, Shintoism, Sikhism and Zoroastrism from 90 countries took part in it. In the course of a candid brotherly discussion, without waiving their respective religious convictions and political views, the participants in the conference gave a thorough consideration to a problem deeply worrying the present-day world, the problem of a possible outbreak of a nuclear war with its unimaginable consequences of total destruction.

The participants in the conference were unanimous in the belief that religions must not and cannot remain passive in a situation, in which enormous means are senselessly wasted on the production of increasingly terrifying weapons of mass destruction, while hundreds of millions of people — our brothers and sisters in many countries — suffer and die of hunger and misery, fall into despair, lose faith in the value of life and become indifferent to death.

Appealing to the leaders and followers of all religions and to all governments of the world, our conference expressed hope that the common sense and good will of people would triumph over the madness of the arms race. The participants in the conference condemned doctrines dangerous for peace, such as the "limited nuclear war" and the admissibility of a first nuclear strike, and called for the prohibition and destruction of all types of nuclear weapons.

Our conference adopted an appeal to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, that is to all of you, beloved brothers and sisters. We call upon you to have our earth cleansed from the blight of nuclear weapons, and on the way to this goal to achieve an immediate freeze and total prohibition of these weapons. I hope that you will pay due attention to that document which implies trust in your wisdom and in your capacity to solve the most vital problem now confronting mankind. Placing upon you our great hopes and realizing at the same time the complexity and responsibility of your mission, we urge you to do everything in your power to deliver the world from the burden of nuclear fear, so that nowhere, never and under no circumstances would an all-devouring nuclear storm be brought down on to the earth.

I believe that I shall express the opinion of all religious people of the world if I say that we shall support all forthcoming resolutions of this session and shall exercise our moral authority so that by the prayers of believing people and through their active involvement these resolutions may be brought into life.

Putting trust in the triumph of a lasting and just peace and believing in the providential help of God to all people who long for peace, I wholeheartedly wish the special session to be the utmost success, and invoke the blessing of the Most-High Almighty Creator upon your work.

CONGRESS VOTES FOR ARMS FREEZE, OPPOSING REAGAN

LD250230 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] On Wednesday the Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States House of Representatives approved a proposal to freeze American and Soviet nuclear weapons at present levels. The committee voted 26 to 9 for the resolution calling on the United States and the Soviet Union to achieve a mutual and verifiable freeze on the testing, production and further deployment of nuclear weapons.

It's really indicative that the resolution was approved despite the oppostion of President Reagan. The administration invented various pretexts to hamper the growth of a nuclear-free movement in Congress and among the public. Officials argued the freeze would lock the Soviet Union into a superior position. They asserted that the United States should continue to develop their strategic and other nuclear arms to exert pressure on Moscow to negotiate nuclear arms reductions. But the American public and many realistically minded politicians do not seem to believe that the Reagan administration's approach to the issues of nuclear disarmament is sincere and reasonable. Despite the administration's anti-freeze propaganda campaign, millions of Americans took part in recent antiwar demonstrations in New York and other cities. Millions of Americans in California and other states backed the idea of using the ballot box in November to promote the demands to halt the nuclear arms race.

The growing nuclear-freeze movement in the United States cannot be ignored by the American policy makers. Moreover, the movement is part and parcel of a worldwide campaign to curb the arms race and prevent a nuclear catastrophe. It's noteworthy that the major demand from the United States freeze movement actually coincides with the demands to halt the nuclear arms race voiced at antiwar demonstrations in Western Europe, in Japan and also in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. And what is truly significant is that the Soviet Government regards key proposals of the nuclear-freeze campaign as both realistic and constructive. Here is what President Leonid Brezhnev said on this score: The idea of a mutual freeze of nuclear arsenals as the first step towards their reduction and eventually complete elimination is close to the Soviet point of view, the Soviet leader writes in his message to the current session of the United Nations General Assembly. Moreover, our country has been the initiator of concrete proposals aimed at stopping the nuclear arms race in its quantitative and qualitative aspects.

Now if you look at the concrete Soviet proposals you will see they contain practically everything needed for an immediate freeze of nuclear arsenals on a mutually acceptable basis. Alongside with its obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union suggests to freeze Soviet and American arsenals of strategic nuclear weapons as the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks start next week. The Soviet Union also comes out for freezing medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and the Soviet program of nuclear disarmament put forward at the current United Nations General Assembly session provides, among others, for measures aimed at stopping the testing, production and development of new systems of nuclear weapons. In other words, the concrete Soviet proposals on nuclear disarmament and the demands of antiwar movements the world over have much in common. They both reflect the common concern of the world community, the concern over the prevention of a nuclear disaster.

As Leonid Brezhnev said, the idea of a nuclear arms freeze advocated by many political and public figures of various countries reflects people's profound concern for their destinies. To use a figure of speech, people are voting for preserving the supreme value in the world, which is human life.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON CEMA COUNTRIES' UNITY

FM241553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Following a Course of Unity and Cohesion"]

[Text] The socialist countries' unity and cohesion and their course of further deepening cooperation and socialist economic integration are becoming an increasingly substantial factor for strengthening the positions of the community of fraternal states in the world economy and stepping up their influence in the international arena.

This is indicated quite convincingly by the results of the 36th CEMA Session, held in Budapest recently. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Council of Ministers, after examining the Soviet delegation's report, gave a high assessment of the results of the CEMA session's work and the decisions it adopted. They noted that the session again reaffirmed the fraternal countries' unanimous desire to strengthen the socialist community's cohesion and develop all-round, mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres of the economy, science and technology in the interests of increasing national economic efficiency and improving the working people's well-being. The results of the 36th session's work and the decisions it adopted have also been approved by the highest party, government and state bodies of a number of other CEMA countries.

The brother peoples' collaboration is strengthening, acquiring new scope and bright new facets. "For nearly 4 decades now we have been working hand in hand with our class comrades from the socialist countries," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said. "Together we are building -- and building in difficult conditions -- really just, really fraternal relations between peoples. This is, without exaggeration, one of the most noble avenues of activity in human history."

The need for closer collaboration arises from the need -- common to all the fraternal countries -- to transfer the economy onto an intensive path of development, to utilize energy- and resource-saving technology, to pool efforts in the decisive salients of scientific and technical progress and to improve national economic management. The course of further rallying and deepening cooperation in every way is also determined by outside factors. This refers, in particular, to the actions of imperialist circles in the United States and its allies -- actions aimed at complicating trade and economic relations with the CEMA countries.

The fraternal countries are implementing measures to extend the international socialist division of labor and deepen the processes of integration. Here the main thing is a coordinated strategy of action. The program for coordinating the CEMA countries' plans for 1986-1990, approved by the session, will promote the implementation of the common tasks facing the community. The council countries decided to supplement plan coordination with the coordination of economic, scientific and technical policy.

In present conditions the socialist community countries attach great significance to collaboration in key sectors of the national economy -- the sectors which are revolutionizing the production process and which are the base for scientific and technical progress as well as for improving the people's well-being. Thus particular significance is attached to the general agreements signed during the session on cooperation in the creation, production and utilization of microprocessors, and also on developing and organizing the specialized, cooperative production of industrial robots.

The 26th CPSU Congress and the fraternal parties' highest forums have noted that the community countries have accumulated rich experience in organizing production, management and the successful resolution of national economic problems. This experience must more rapidly become common property. One of the most important directions in assimilating leading experience is the implementation of the Crimea agreements between leaders of the fraternal parties and states on pooling efforts to resolve key tasks in economic development.

Thus the socialist community countries could give assistance in the modernization of Soviet enterprises in the light and food industry and constructing storehouses warehouses, elevators and processing industry enterprises in our country. Cooperation within CEMA will thus promote the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum.

The session's results showed once again that effective collaboration within CEMA helps to gradually bring the levels of economic and social development in the socialist countries closer together. This can be clearly seen from the example of Cuba, Vietnam and Mongolia. The comprehensive integration program makes provision for promoting accelerated growth and increased efficiency in those countries' economies. The session outlined plans for even broader participation by them in the international socialist division of labor and the creation of preferential cooperation terms for them.

The fraternal countries, true to their international duty, declared their determination to give all-round assistance to the fraternal Polish people in overcoming economic difficulties and creating the conditions for further progress along the path of socialism.

The world of socialism is an open world. It extends the hand of assistance and selfless friendship to peoples liberated from colonial dependence. The session decisions will promote the implementation of the course of further developing cooperation with the developing countries, in particular with countries oriented toward a socialist path of development. The community countries reaffirmed their desire to develop trade and economic cooperation with capitalist states. They resolutely condemned the actions of imperialist circles in the United States and its allies aimed at complicating these relations.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Council of Ministers, approving the activity of the USSR's delegation to the 36th CEMA Session, instructed competent Soviet organs to elaborate and implement measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of our country's commitments arising from the session's decisions.

The fraternal communist and workers' parties, implementing the people's will, consistently pursue a line of strengthening peace, preserving detente and developing broad cooperation. The community countries, true to the ideas of socialist internationalism, are confidently following the route of peace and creation.

PRAVDA CARRIES GROMYKO UN PRESS CONFERENCE

PM241507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report: "A.A. Gromyko's Press Conference in New York"]

[The opening section of the PRAVDA article deals with Gromyko's opening statement. It has been compared to the item published on pages CC 4-7 of the 23 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT entitled "Opening Statement," and found to be idential except for the following variations:

[PRAVDA omits quotemarks throughout.

[On page CC 6, third paragraph, line 4, PRAVDA reads: ...other science with different rules which replaces mathematics, so to speak? (adding phrase)

[On page CC 7, paragraph one ends: ...rescind this principle. I have finished my statement. (adding sentence)]

[Excerpt] New York, 22 Jun (TASS) -- Question: Secretary of State Haig said yesterday that the Soviet Union had just completed what he called an unprecedented series of missile tests. In Washington the U.S. defense secretary said that the United States had no explanations for this. Could you provide such an explanation?

Answer: I will gladly help him. It is a case of tests that have never been prohibited by anything. The United States carries out such tests and we too carry out such tests: Such tests will continue to be held unless they are regulated or prohibited by any agreements. I think my answer says all there is to say about the issue. Incidentally, don't think that we specially times the tests to coincide with the proceedings of the UN General Assembly special session. Absolutely not, absolutely.

Question: Did you discuss with Secretary of State Haig the possibility of holding a summit meeting between Presidents L.I, Brezhnev and R. Reagan? Did you agree on the dates, place and agenda of such a possible meeting?

Answer: Yes, this question was raised. The American side declared that in its opinion, the question of a meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and President R. Reagan was agreed in principle. It is certainly possible to believe it is agreed. Regarding the time and place, Secretary of State Haig added that the American side would answer that part of the question later. He also said that preparations were required for the meeting, and so forth. In this regard we also believe that the meeting must be properly prepared. So far as the time and the place are concerned, L.I. Brezhnev's suggestion on that score is well known.

Question: The statement contained in the message from L.I. Brezhnev that you have made public that the Soviet Union pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons has evoked a widespread positive response. At the same time the U.S. administration has not only failed to display the readiness to adopt an equally precise and clear pledge but is also doing everything possible to try to belittle the importance of the Soviet proposal. What do you have to say on this score?

Answer: By way of answer to your question, I would add to what I said in my introductory statement by saying that I would like to express the hope that the U.S. administration will adopt a more realistic stance after considered, cool examination of this question in the future. I would like to express the hope that it will reach the conclusion that such a pledge by the United States would not only not damage the country but would be to the advantage of the U.S. people, would be to the advantage equally of the United States and the Soviet Union and of the whole world. I would like to express that hope.

I will also take advantage of this opportunity to emphasize the thought that the Soviet Union resolutely condemns the various kinds of militarist doctrines of a first strike, of a nuclear war in Europe or outside Europe and of general nuclear war. We think that any statesman who is realistic in his thinking, has a responsible attitude to this problem and weighs up all the possible consequences cannot support, still less produce, such an approach.

Question: In the speeches of certain delegations at this session you sometimes hear remarks about the so-called equal responsibility of the United States and the USSR for the arms race and for the sharpening of international tension. What, in your assessment, is the real situation?

Answer: A great deal could be said in answer to that question, but I am not going to do that. My answer will be very brief. There has probably not been a single General Assembly session at which the Soviet Union has not submitted some proposal or another aimed at curbing the arms race, reducing armaments and securing disarmament. No one with even a slight interest in the history of that world organization can disagree with that. So judge for yourselves whether it is possible to share the blame for the fact that these problems are not solved now and that there is essentially no more or less marked progress toward their solution. Can the blame be shared according to the fifty-fifty principle, so to speak? No, it cannot. We cannot accept that. The facts protest that sort of approach.

Question: I would like to know whether you could comment on the recent move by President Reagan to end deliveries of equipment for the construction of a Soviet gas pipeline? Could you also comment on Chancellor Schmidt's speech at the General Assembly special session?

Answer: About the steps taken by the American administration the other day. We resolutely condemn them. Those moves are aimed at stepping up international tension. In fact they cannot disrupt the Soviet Union's plans. Those plans will be implemented. Everyone can be certain of that, but the steps will leave a political aftertaste. We will be left with the aftertaste, and it will persist from the viewpoint of having an influence on the international situation as a whole. In general, we have already noticed that the present American administration is very successfully destroying the bridges built over the course of dozens of years, one after another. And if Washington spots that some bridge has not yet been destroyed, you know it immediately plants a mine under the bridge and destroys it. I don't think that merits praise from sensible people who think about the fate of peace or of future generations of people, I don't think so. Thus we are not the only ones to condemn this.

As for the second part of your question, my answer would be this. Chancellor Schmidt's speech contains a thesis to which we have no fundamental objections whatever. He pursues the idea that you must not approach East-West differences as insurmountable. He hinted at the idea that it is necessary to display flexibility on this issue. He also expressed sensible ideas and a realistic approach on questions of economic relations and business relations in the borader sense of the word. But of course, we cannot accept thos propositions in Chancellor Schmidt's speech that effectively support NATO's position and the relevant NATO decisions, which can only be described as militarist decisions aimed at changing the correlation of forces in favor of the West and the detriment of the Soviet Union. Incidentally, there is another thought I want to emphasize. Both Chancellor Schmidt and the coalition government as a whole correctly emphasize the importance of talks between the Soviet Union and the United States. I have already spoken about this in my initial remarks. But when they only talk of this and do not say, or virtually do not say, that Washington needs to adopt a constructive stance and to renounce the one-sidedness of its views, we cannot agree with this. They must, if they are reasoning sensibly and want to think on realistic lines, they really must stress the need for the principle of equality and equal security not to be violated. Certain figures in the world are now engaging in much manipulation of numbers. It is no accident that I used the word manipulation. There is no objectivity whatever in this.

We would like the sensible ideas contained in Chancellor Schmid's speech to be further developed and we would like West Germany to put its influence and its clout behind detente and peace.

The sooner the better. Incidentally, I could say that about other European countries too, and not only European countries, but because the question was about West Germany and its chancellor I have expressed that thought in relation to West Germany.

Question: In March this year President Brezhnev spoke of the possibility of the United States building up arms in West Europe, arms like the Pershing II and cruise missiles, saying that in this eventuality the Soviet Union would take retaliatory measures aimed at placing U.S. territory in an analogous position. The statement attracted universal attention at the time. But no explanations were offered of what was meant. Could you explain what your government meant and whether it would be correct to believe that the Soviet Union is intending to deploy similar arms in Cuba?

Answer: We will do what L.I. Brezhnev said if the situation forces us to. I would prefer not to expand on this topic any further. We will endeavor to protect our own interests and the interests of our allies and friends.

Question: Lately there has been much talk and many claims belittling the significance of the peace movement in the Soviet Union and hinting that the peace movement that has developed in the Western countries is under the Soviet Union's influence. Could you comment on this?

Answer: The statements of all kinds that you have in mind and alluded to are cheap propaganda, no more. Nothing here is inspired by the Soviet Union. If people do not want war and are afraid of nuclear war -- not only our people, but other peoples too -- then they are thinking along the same lines, life is making them think along the same lines. All the talk of instigation and so forth is cheap propaganda.

Our statement at the General Assembly, and especially L.I. Brezhnev's message, pursued the idea that we view with understanding the powerful antimilitarist movement that has developed in the United States. We could say the same about the antiwar movement in the West European countries and other countries.

Question: First, you said that the Soviet Union would like to examine the question of American forward-based weapons within the framework of the strategic talks. But surely the Soviet Union includes these weapons within the framework of the talks on intermediate-range missiles and surely it claims that equality exists in terms of intermediate-range weapons? And, second, does the Soviet Union have any initial proposals that it is taking to the SALT talks and that you would like to make public?

Answer: Forward-based weapons are also, and even primarily, a subject of discussion in connection with the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe. It so happens that this problem has been the first to be considered and discussed between the sides. To some extent at some stage these problems will interlace or overlap. Then we will find delicate instruments -- both sides -- and see about getting out of the situation. But what there should in no circumstances be -- merely because talks on strategic weapons are now being started but have not yet begun -- is a slackening of the attention paid to forward-based weapons. They are and must be a subject of discussion. What is more, primarily at these talks.

Our delegation is armed with a corresponding stance on questions of nuclear weapons in Europe at the Geneva talks, which have now been resumed. It is our conviction that this stance is good, convincing and sufficiently flexible and that it ensures the possibility of reaching agreement -- if, of course, the other side so wishes. You will understand if I do not now go into specific provisions, specific matters, specific details.

Question: A few minutes ago you said that as soon as the United States sees that any bridges still remain, it plants a charge under those bridges. But could you give an example of the United States planting such charges? And a second question: On missile tests in the last few days. You have said that the Soviet Union has not broken any agreements in this connection. In the United Nations, the Soviet Union publicly renounced the first use of nuclear weapons, yet a few days later it carried out a whole series of tests of such weapons. Does not this have a bearing on the problem of trust between the United States and the Soviet Union, and particularly in the Soviet Union's relations with the present U.S. administration?

Answer: I will start at the end. Of course, the question of trust is always present. When the United States is conducting talks, things are coming to a close, or almost to a close, and then it states that, no, this is not suitable, because there is not enough equality and so forth. Then please tell me, how can we, the Soviet Union, as the partner in talks with the United States, have trust in the full sense of the word? There are many examples of this. Or take, for instance, the SALT II treaty.

It was signed, but then what happened? Here I am going back to the first part of your question. They say the treaty is dead and buried. The U.S. secretary of state has declared several times, as have other American figures: Yes, it is buried, buried, buried. I asked the secretary of state: How deep is it buried? He did not answer that question. But all the same, we understood the American administration to mean that, in its opinion, it would not be correct to paint that whole treaty black, that very many of its provisions -- perhaps even the majority of them -- are good, are positive.

Two treaties were subsequently signed -- the threshold treaty, on nuclear weapons tests and on limited them by means of agreeing on appropriate parameters, and a treaty on peaceful nuclear explosions. Both sides signed them, and then the United States blocked both of these treaties. Yes, it blocked them. There you have four examples. I could continue giving examples of how agreement has been reached and then these agreements have been thrown out, either formally or in effect. That includes the agreement on aircraft flights, the agreement with our Aeroflot. But I will not go on.

Question: In your statement you stressed the significance of the forthcoming Soviet-American strategic arms talks, and you also touched on U.S. military calculations in this sphere. Could you not give a further brief characterization of the political aspects of the American side's approach to the aforementioned talks in the light of statements made by the U.S. President?

Answer: The political aspect which has been glaringly obvious since the United States publicized its stance on this question is the fact that its stance is based on the desire to change the correlation of forces in the military sphere in favor of the United States. Does not this represent the aim of world domination? In our opinion, yes, that is the aim. Remember the statements by U.S. statesmen to the effect that the United States must be the first country in terms of armaments and that the American ways of life must prevail everywhere. Remember how they introduce ideological considerations, ideological differences, at every step in the examination of political problems and even military problems.

I have not even mentioned how many people would like to bury socialism as a social system. This is the most glaringly obvious political aspect. In this connection, I would like to stress that in talks on military questions -- be it strategic weapons, medium-range weapons, conventional weapons or chemical weapons -- ideological differences, like differences in the states' social systems, should remain in the background. They should not be introduced here. We express this with a brief but accurate, mathematically accurate formula: Seek solutions to problems and live in peace, regardless of differences in social systems. That means regardless of differences in ideologies. But other people do not accept that thesis and introduce a definite, clearly expressed political aspect, and thus an ideological aspect. If you approach talks on strategic weapons or on medium-range weapons, talks on any questions at all, from these standpoints and which involve ideological differences who believes in what, or various philosophical concepts, then a solid wall will be erected in the part of peace, an impasse, and it will be impossible to find solutions to the vital problems of war and peace.

Question: In taking Britain's side in the conflict with Argentine, the United States severely damaged its relations with a number of Latin American states. How do you assess this situation from the viewpoint of the Soviet Union's interests? Do you think the Soviet Union could profit from this?

Answer: Your diagnosis is correct in the sense that relations between the United States and Latin American states have indeed been spoiled to some extent in connection with the one-sided position the United States occupied in the conflict between Britain and Argentina.

The Soviet Union's stance is that a just solution to this question must be based on the eradication of all the roots of colonialism. It is clear from everything that in Britain the stance of those who support retaining those roots prevailed. As for whether or not the Soviet Union has profited from that conflict, I must say that it is hardly relevant to examine the question from that angle. The Soviet Union has no selfish approach to the question.

We assess this event in international life from a principled viewpoint, from the viewpoint of the people's rights and the elimination of colonialism, which has long since been damned by the people, and its roots.

I would remind those present that approximately 20 years ago the Soviet Union submitted for examination by the United Nations a document on the elimination of colonialism in the world in general. We are proud that a positive decision was adopted on this question. That was a historic UN success. And not because it was the Soviet Union's proposal, but because it accords, in essence, with the wishes of all peoples. We were, are and will remain opposed to all vestiges of colonial oppression.

I believe I will be understood correctly if I say that the adoption of that decision alone -- on the elimination of colonialism -- justifies the creation of the United Nations. Yet that is not its only task, it has other tasks, chief among which, today, is to save mankind from nuclear catastrophe.

Question: In connection with events in the Near East, a few days ago the Soviet Union issued a severe warning to Israel, demanding an end to Israeli aggression. In this connection the Soviet Union stated that it takes the Arabs' side not only in words, but in practice. Could you explain this in more detail?

Answer: Yes, we help the victims of aggression and we will continue to do so. There is no need to expand on this, and still less on the forms and methods of granting assistance. But I would like to stress that the Soviet Union and our people are indignant at the aggression perpetrated by Israel toward Lebanon and the Palestinians who have found refuge in Lebanon, and Syria has also been a victim of that aggression to some extent. This is a disgraceful event in international life, and we are convinced that the United Nations, in particular the Security Council, should have reacted more urgently and more resolutely to this instance of aggression. It is also our position that all Israeli troops must be withdrawn from Lebanese territory. Lebanon must be protected as an independent sovereign state. The Palestinians, the Palestinian Arabs must be defended.

At this very moment, as we sit in this hall, Palestinians are being annihilated before the eyes of the whole world. This is real genocide, if you like. It is well known that the Soviet Union is not against Israel's existence as an independent state. It is not only not against it. It believes that this state must exist as an independent state. But we are against an aggressive Israeli state. We believe that Israel can safely build its relations with neighbors near and far as a peace-loving state. We do not believe that its position can be strong if it is at daggers drawn with its neighbors -- the Arabs and other states. Small wonder, therefore, that the Israeli premier addressed a virtually empty auditorium at the General Assembly the other day. It was a tacit or semitacit form of sharp protest against Israel. In our view, the United Nations has not yet said all that it should say about this aggression. I have talked about our position.

Now I would like to touch on a problem which I have not been asked about, perhaps because not everyone has yet been able to put a question.

I mean the question of chemical weapons. As is known, this question is confronting the General Assembly and it was we who raised it and presented a relevant proposal on concluding an international treaty on the prohibition of chemical weapons.

It is a question of exceptional importance. They are terrible weapons, especially when you consider the scientific and technical achievements in the sphere of chemistry and the production of chemical ingredients of various kinds, in short, chemical weapons.

It seems to us that the United Nations, in this case the General Assembly, ought to adopt a decision on the need to embark on the elaboration of an international treaty on the prohibition of chemical weapons. We are prepared to start work immediately. The question of control has long been a stumbling block. Our position is that we admit the possibility of certain forms of international control. And let all those who have been concealing their negative position with statements about control now reflect in earnest. I think, gentlemen and comrades -- there are in this auditorium both kinds of mass news media representatives -- that you would do well to tell people the truth about this.

Of course, I resolutely reject all the insinuations that keep on being made about the Soviet Union in connection with the chemical weapons issue. These are well-known cheap methods. Our appraisal of them is simple -- they are an attempt by certain people to cover up their own past sins.

Question: I want to repeat the question put by the New York television correspondent, which was not answered. How can the world believe the promise made by the Soviet Union last week not to be the first to use nuclear weapons when just a few days later it carried out tests on an unprecedented scale on weapons intended precisely for a nuclear strike?

Answer: There is nothing unprecedented here. I feel that you are being influenced by the biased coverage which this fact received in this country. I emphasize, biased. Nothing, no accord or gentleman's agreement has been broken by the Soviet Union. Weapons are being tested which, until a relevant agreement is reached, are also being tested by the United States and other countries, including the Soviet Union. The USSR has violated nothing, absolutely nothing. There is no contradiction between this fact and our decision not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. After all, how can you possibly confuse the nonuse question with the question of tests?

If you have any doubt at all about my explanation please ask the U.S. administration in Washington whether with these tests the Soviet Union has broken any agreement -- real and legally formalized -- or any what I would call gentleman's agreement. If they give you a truthful answer they will say: No, it has violated nothing.

I want to end my pronouncements at the press conference with the following observation. Don't think that our aim has been specially to talk tough and make harsh statements about U.S. policy and the United States. Not at all.

The Soviet leaders, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, have repeatedly stated at our congresses, at the Supreme Soviet, at international forums and at bilateral talks with many European, American, Asian and African figures and have stressed that we would like to live in peace with the United States and build our relations on a peace-loving foundation. This is our long-term policy. It is not subject to change, nor is it dependent on mood or considerations of short-term expediency. This principled line remains fully in force. Only one thing is needed -- mutual respect for legitimate interests and the building of relations on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security in order that neither side damages the other side.

It would be nice if every U.S. family and every American who wants to grasp the situation knew and understood this. If our relations are built up in that way and if there is peace in the world not a single hair will fall from the head of the United States or any other state as a result of the Soviet Union's actions.

Thank you for your attention.

ZHUKOV SCORES REAGAN 'DOCTRINE OF INTERFERENCE'

LD250636 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Doctrine [as received] June 25 TASS -- When calling for a "crusade against communism" in his speech in London, U.S. President Reagan formulated a kind of a doctrine of interference in the internal affairs of the states whose social system the U.S. administration does not like. Ronald Reagan attempted to justify his call, writes PRAVDA's columnist Yuriy Zhukov, by hypocritically alleging that the United States, which has arrogated the right to throw its weight about in the world, is seeking to disseminate freedom across the globe. But immediately after that he gave away the real goal of the projected "crusade" when he publicised the actions of the killers in blood-drenched El Salvador, who are kept in power there solely owing to U.S. military aid, as a model of the campaign for freedom.

Essentially, this is resuscitation of the doctrine of interferences which was drawn up way back in the 1940's, the columnist recalls and says:

"It would seem that now, in the 1980's, that the United States has lost military superiority and the equilibrium of forces has come to exist in the world between the opposing political and social systems, it should be clear to all that the adventurist plans of subversive activity against the states, which U.S. imperialism does not like, are all the more so doomed to failure. Despite this, reports continue to come in from Washington saying that the current U.S. administration wants to make yet another try and, to use a word that has become a fad in Washington, 'destabilise' the states it does not like, above all the USSR."

USSR-DPRK SCIENCE COOPERATION NOTED

SK200258 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Talk by Prof (Surinov), member of a Soviet scholars delegation to the DPRK, on his visit to that country, during which a plan for cooperation between the Academies of Sciences of the USSR and the DPRK for 1982-83 was signed -- recorded; in Russian fading into Korean translation]

[Text] On this occasion of speaking to the Korean-language service of Moscow radio, I, on behalf of members of the delegation which visited Korea and on my own behalf, extend heartfelt thanks and warm congratulations to our Korean colleagues, who accorded us warm and kind hospitality during our visit to the DPRK. The plan signed in Pyongyang some time ago projects many events conducive to developing relations between the Academies of Sciences of our two countries. Among the events projected are mutual visits by academy functionaries, exchanging of research results and reference materials, continuous contacts between Soviet and Korean scholars in the field of natural science, expanded exchange of scholars between the two countries for lectures and meetings, and continuation of a joint research program involving the General Physics and Astronomy Department of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Pyongyang Astronomical Observatory of the Korean Academy of Sciences.

In meetings that proceeded in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding, members of the Soviet and Korean delegations exchanged views on projects concerning science functionaries of the two countries and mapped out plans to promote cooperation in the field of science.

The plans for cooperative contacts signed between the Soviet and Korean Academies of Sciences are already bringing about good results as they project the continuation of the traditional cooperation between the scholars of our two fraternal countries, which has been a factor conducive to successfully resolving major economic tasks of the two countries. In this context, I take great pride in noting that achievements of Soviet scholars are being widely utilized in many economic sectors in the DPkK.

Meanwhile, Soviet scholars highly appreciate the achievements of Korean scholars in the fields of synthetic fiber production, fish breeding and fisheries, and herbal grass cultivation.

During the visit to fraternal Korea, the Soviet scholars' delegation became familiar with works of Korea's science institutions and saw historic and cultural relics in Pyongyang, Wonsan and Nampo.

At the request of our Korean friends, Comrade (Sokolov), alternate member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and head of the delegation, held a lecture meeting on achievements scored in the field of pharmacy. Korean colleagues showed keen interest in it.

I wish our dear Koean friends new successes in their tasks, firmly believing that the relations between Soviet and Korean scholars in the field of science will continue to develop for the benefit of the peoples of our two countries.

DPRK CHARGE D'AFFAIRES INTERVIEWED

SK240632 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade (Kim Hui-kun), DPRK charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, held a press interview today in connection with solidarity month, which will begin in the USSR on 25 June, for the Korean people's struggle to force foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and reunify the country in a peaceful, democratic manner.

Stressing that the Soviet people's solidarity encourages the Korean people's just struggle, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim (Kim Hui-kun) in his remarks extended deep thanks for their solidarity.

BABRAK KARMAL LEAVES MOSCOW FOR AFGHANISTAN

LD241428 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, Jun 24, TASS — General secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal who was vacationing in the Soviet Union left for home today.

Babrak Karmal was seen off by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Ponomarev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Ivan Arkhipov, Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Rostislav Ulyanovskiy, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the armed forces, Army General Sergey Akhromeyev and other officials.

Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the Soviet Union, Habib Mangal was in the send-off party.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGIST'S TRIAL BEGINS IN DRA

LD250530 Moscow TASS in English 0520 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Kabul, Jun 25, TASS — An open trial of the British archeologist Ralph Hichson Pinder Wilson on charges of smuggling historical values and anti-state activities opened here today. It was established in the course of the trial from documents of the investigation and the defendant's admissions that he had used diplomatic mail in smuggling historical values to Britain.

"It was from Richard Lester, head of the Office of the Asian Department of the British Foreign Office that I got consent to send the collection of ancient coins by diplomatic mail," it is said in Wilson's testimony. "I informed the former first secretary of the British Embassy in Afghanistan, M. Hawe of this instruction of the Foreign Office official and was told by him to hand over the box with the coins to a diplomatic courier who was leaving for London. "Indeed, this was a contraband operation with the use of diplomatic mail", the defendant had to admit.

It was established in the course of the investigation that Wilson bought up articles of historical value and then smuggled them to Britain. At the moment of his arrest 18 boxes filled with various articles related to the Kushan epoch were found at his home. They were all ready for sending abroad.

It was estimated by Afghan archeologists, serving on the commission that was set up to determine the value of the antiquities confiscated from the Englishman, that they all are articles constituting the national wealth of Afghanistan, are of much scientific and historical value and that it is not allowed to take them out of the country.

In the course of the investigation it was also established that Wilson, using his profession of a historian and archeologist as a cover, vigorously tried to ideologically influence young Afghans, mostly students, in an anti-government spirit. Thus, he tried to persuade the 24-year-old Afghan student Hikmatullah to flee the country. The student was arrested at Kabul airport during his attempt to smuggle out a large sum in dollars. Hikmatullah said that he got this money from the "archaeologist" Wilson who had managed to persuade him to leave for Britain and attend there courses which train specialists in anti-communist propaganda so as to struggle later against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The "learned archeologist" was not above spreading anti-government propaganda among Afghan traders, gleaning espionage information from them, and circulating among them lies and slander about the Government of the DRA.

"We welcome all who come to Afghanistan with good intentions. But an enemy we will treat in accordance with our laws" it was stated by a representative of the DRA's Procurator's Office in court. "Let everyone know that we will not allow anyone to flout the rights and interests of our people", he stressed.

ANZUS WIDENS SPHERE OF ACTIVITY TO INDIAN OCEAN

LD250958 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 25 Jun 82

["Washington Setting Nets" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- The meeting in Canberra, which was held in the usual atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria, has shown the striving to widen the sphere of activity of the aggressive alliance, the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN writes in connection with the scheduled ANZUS session. While previously it formally confined itself chiefly to the Pacific basin, now, as follows from the decision of the ANZUS council, it also includes the Indian Ocean area. An Australian naval squadron is already ploughing through the expanses of that ocean, assisting in the defence of the so-called "vital interests" of the USA. The Pentagon men have settled down in Australia itself, as if they were at home. American military installations are deployed in that country's territory and Australian bases are frequented by U.S. strike naval vessels, American strategic B-52 bombers make flights using the air base in Darwin.

Before the opening of the meeting Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki issued a fresh call for the creation of a "Pacific community" into which Washington would like to draw ASEAN member-states in addition to ANZUS member-countries, Japan and South Korea, says the commentary. It is an attempt to form in Asia a new pro-imperialist aggressive bloc, like the NATO bloc, that would be headed and directed by the United States.

Washington is trying to achieve its military-political aims in South East Asia by hook or by crook, to draw also non-aligned countries into the orbit of imperialist military cooperation.

ASIAN CONFERENCE PRAISED FOR VIEWS ON PRC, SRV

LD250642 Moscow TASS in English 0627 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Strengthening Voices" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- The general results of the ASEAN foreign ministers' conference in Singapore have shown that its participants realistically evaluate in many respects the situation in the region and outside it, ever more confidently come out from the positions of national and regional interest, are ready to look for ways of strengthening goodneighbourliness with the states of Indochina which would meet the cause of strengthening peace and security in South East Asia. This is pointed out by Leonid Kuznetsov in the newspaper PRAVDA today.

The delegates to the ASEAN conference focused on the problems directly concerning their interests, first and foremost the economic problems, the commentary says. The ministers examined issues pertaining to a strengthening of inter-ASEAN collaboration and cooperation, perfection of the machinery for the implementation of economic programmes and plans of the association. Simultaneously they criticized the policies of the developed capitalist states and transnational corporations, which "are trying to overcome their economic difficulties at the expense of the developing states."

The problems in connection with the international situation were examined at the session in a way that is far from what the imperialist circles and their Beijing accomplices would wish, the commentary stresses. The conference has shown that it is believed as before in some ASEAN countries that a threat to the regional security of South East Asia stems not from Vietnam, but from China. The plans imposed from the outside for arming the Khmer counter-revolution were actually rejected at the conference.

The policy of resolving the problems of South East Asia through bilateral talks received support at the conference. This is also seen from the wish of the leaders of a number of ASEAN countries to hold talks with Vietnam. Understanding was reached on a visit of the SRV foreign minister to Singapore, Malasia and Indonesia.

SHISHLIN COMMENTS ON FILIPOV VISIT TO USSR

LD241938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] The visit to the Soviet Union by Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has been a notable event in Soviet-Bulgarian relations. All key questions relating to Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation were discussed during the reception given for Comrade Filipov by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and in the course of his detailed talks with Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov.

The decisions adopted during the visit are of great interest. I have in mind the extensive program of work which has been mapped out for joint production in the sphere of robot technology, electronics and a number of other branches of machine-building. There is also the Soviet Union's agreement to carry out extensive work on Bulgaria's continental shelf in prospecting for oil and gas and Bulgaria's undertaking to build installations to be used by the Soviet gas industry. In short, there are big and very serious plans, and a noteworthy thing is that new features and characteristics are appearing in Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation. I have in mind the definite stress on the establishment of direct links between the industrial enterprises of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. This is a highly promising development inasmuch as it opens up an opportunity to truly increase the effectiveness of cooperation and truly raise cooperation to a new, higher level. It is with the same aims that it has been planned to work on coordinating the national economic plans of both our countries for the period 1986-90.

The discussions also dealt with problems relating to the work of the CEMA. This collective organization of socialist states has great potential to improve its activities and raise the efficiency of its work and will be a boon for the national economies of the entire socialist community.

The visit to our country by Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has provided a further boost to preparations for the coming economic summit meeting of CEMA member countries. This meeting will examine ways to solve cardinal national-economic problems of socialist states and raise economic cooperation among the socialist countries to a qualitatively new and higher level.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS WRON SESSION IN WARSAW

LD241458 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] A meeting of the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON] which examined the present sociopolitical situation in the country has been held in Warsaw. During the debates it was noted that the imposition of martial law in the country created preconditions for a stabilization of the situation. Speaking at the meeting, Army General Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, noted that the present U.S. administration is not abandoning its efforts aimed at destroying the edifice of European peace. For many months now Poland has been experiencing multilateral pressure from the more adventurist circles in the West. They have not abandoned their intentions to use the so-called "Polish question" as a tool to upset the equilibrium in our country and throughout the world, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed.

KUZNETZOV LEADS CPSU DELEGATION TO SFRY

LD250714 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- A CPSU delegation lead by alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov has left Moscow for Belgrade today to attend the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] at the invitation of LCY Central Committee.

USSR-FRANCE JOINT FLIGHT BACKROUND, LAUNCH

Sevastyanov Comments

LD241620 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS — "I am sincerely glad over the coming launching of the international space crew. In a few hours Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Aleksandr Ivachenkov and French cosmonaut-researcher Jean-Loup Chretien will be launched on their space flight," said cosmonaut Vitaliy Sevastyanov. He spoke today at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists.

Anatoliy Berezevoy and Valentin Lebedev who have been quite some time on board the "Salyut-7" station will also take part in the implementation of the joint programme, the cosmonaut went on. Today they are intensively preparing for the link-up. This important moment in the joint experiment is "rehearsed" on orbit for the umpteenth time. This work continues now during the sessions of radio communication of the crew with the ground. It must be said that experiments for the preparation for meeting the guests were held throughout the past week. Everything went without a hitch, Sevastyanov said.

The cosmonaut further dwelt on the joint comprehensive programme of scientific experiments in orbit. Specialists are interested in the problems of the effect of weightlessness on the human organism.

Technological experiments require most effort, Sevastyanov said. They will take up about 60 percent of the working time of the cosmonauts. Scientists expect important results which actually cannot be obtained in terrestrial conditions.

Measurements of the upper layers of the atmosphere will be taken with the use of the highly sensitive "Piramig" photographic camera manufactured by the French side. The equipment is also meant for the studies of interplanetary medium and the galaxy. The cosmonauts will also train their equipment on the centre of our galaxy and will watch star clusters, nebulae.

Vitaliy Sevastyanov dwelt on the main aspects of the national programme of space exploration in the USSR. Its main trend is the creation of long-term orbital stations with relievable crews. He said designers are now pondering on the creation of orbital stations of a module type where whole scientific collectives will be able to work.

Answering the question from newsmen if a system of a "shuttle" type is being developed in the USSR, Vitaliy Sevastyanov said that though the system of a "space ferry" seems promising to him it is not yet economically justifiable. The way of delivering cargoes on board with the use of "Progress" ships quite suits us now. This method justified itself also in the economical aspect.

Touching upon international cooperation, Vitaliy Sevastyanov said that a group of candidates to cosmonauts from India is expected to arrive shortly in the Zvezdny Town. The likeliest candidates in the joint Soviet-Indian space flight will be chosen from them.

Zheleznov Report

LD241702 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- Special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from Baykonur cosmodrome:

The Soviet-French expedition that blasted off from the Soviet Cosmodrome today is the tenth crew in the history of cosmonautics to be comprised of citizens of different countries.

The scientific programme for the seven-day expedition on board the "Salyut-7" station was prepared mostly by the French side. Hubert Curien, president of the National Space Research Centre, who came to Baykonur Cosmodrome for the launch, stated that French scientists and specialists had displayed an exceptional interest in the possibility to stage a manned expedition to the Soviet station "Salyut-7".

"Our cooperation with Soviet scientists began already 15 years ago," he said. "It started with the launching of meteorological rockets from Heyes Island. The participation of a French researcher-cosmonaut on board imparts a big scientific importance to these studies. The programme of the expedition includes a number of unique experiments that have never before been staged in outer space."

Lieutenant Colonel Jean-Loup Chretien, the first cosmonaut of France, who took start today together with two well-known Soviet cosmonauts Colonel Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Engineer Alexander Ivanchenkov, spoke highly of the level of Soviet space technology and the methods of preparing crews for flight. He said he would do his best to fulfill with honour the mission of French science on board the Soviet orbital station.

Science writers of French news agencies note in their dispatches from the cosmodrome that June 1982 is the most memorable month in the history of French space science.

Continuing these days is the reception of data from the interplanetary stations "Venus-13" and "Venus-14" that are carrying French astrophysical instruments.

The programme of the Soviet-French expedition is intended for a week. It will be concluded in the evening of July 2. Asked by French journalists whether any communication contacts of the crew were planned with the astronauts on board the "shuttle" space craft, Vladimir Dzhanibekov said: "There was a good beginning in Soviet-American space cooperation -- the 'Soyuz-Apollo' programme. We were ready to continue it and it is through no fault of ours that the orbits of Soviet and American cosmonauts have parted. But we are prepared to cooperate with all in this important endeavour."

Dzhanibekov Statement

LD241934 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- Commander Vladimir Dzhanibekov made the following statement before the blast off of the 'Soyuz T-6' spaceship:

"Dear comrades and friends,

"Representatives of two countries -- the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and the French Republic -- are to go into outer space aboard the 'Soyuz T-6' spaceship today. I was honoured to be the commander of the spaceship.

"The historically friendly relations, which bind the peoples of our countries, manifest themselves in mutually beneficial cooperation in economy, science, technology and culture, which has been under way for many years.

"Scientists of the USSR and France successfully cooperate in the sphere of exploration of outer space. The flight of the international crew, made of Soviet cosmonauts and a French cosmonaut, is a new stage of joint work. We are confident that the results of the flight will promote further development of science and technology of our countries, consolidation of friendship between the Soviet and French peoples.

"On behalf of the international crew of the spaceship 'Soyuz T-6' I report: We are ready for the space flight, and we shall exert every effort, use all our knowledge and experience to fulfil the honourable and responsible mission."

Chretien Statement

LD241932 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- The French researcher-cosmonaut Jean-Loup Chretien made the following statement before the blast-off of the "Soyuz T-6" into outer space:

Our flight into outer space was preceded by flights of many cosmonauts. We will be followed by other crews with the aim of searching for new spheres of human activity. I am proud that I will be able to make my modest contribution to this great cause of mankind.

I express the most sincere gratitude to groups of Soviet and French scientists, engineers and specialists who did so much to prepare this scientific experiment. I hope that this joint flight will promote improvement of relations between people and states of the earth.

I take with me into outer space the motto which is inscribed on the emblem of the French Republic. The motto "Freedom, Equality, Fraternity" is sewn on my space-suit.

Launch Reported

LD241744 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 24 Jun 82

["Soyuz T-6" Spaceship Manned by Soviet-French Crew in Flight;" "TASS Report" -- TASS headline]

[Text] [No date given] The spaceship "Soyuz T-6" was launched in the Soviet Union on June 24, 1982 at 2030 Moscow time. The Soviet spaceship is manned by an international crew: the ship's commander, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Flight Engineer Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Alexander Ivanchenkov and cosmonaut-researcher citizen of the French Republic Jean-Loup Chretien.

The flight's programme envisages the link-up of the spaceship "Soyuz T-6" with the orbital research complex "Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-5." Cosmonauts Dzhanibekov, Ivanchenkov and Chretien are to carry out on board the complex scientific and technical research and experiments together with cosmonauts Berezovoi and Lebedev, who are in orbital flight since May 13, 1982.

Cosmonauts Dzhanibekov, Ivanchenkov and Chretien feel well. The onboard systems of the spaceship "Soyuz T-6" are functioning normally. The crew of the spaceship "Soyuz T-6" started implementing the flight's programme. The flight of the Soviet-French crew is implemented in accordance with the agreement on cooperation of the Soviet Union and France in the exploration and use of outer space in peaceful purposes.

Moscow Television Coverage

LD241822 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 24 June begins live coverage of the joint Soviet-French space launch at Baykonur with a shot of the rocket on the launch pad. After showing a picture of the commentator, Tikhomerov, sitting with the backup crew and a videotape of the main crew walking to the bus for transport to the spacecraft, the television carries a recorded report on the backup crew discussing its role in the operation and on the French cosmonaut, Chretien, talking about the influence of the Gagarin flight on space exploration.

At 1441 GMT Shatalov, the director of flight training, answers a question on the high state of training in which the space crews are kept. He goes on to say that the next foreign cosmonaut will be Indian and that the latter will participate in a joint launch, possibly in October. Shatalov also expresses regret that there has been no further space cooperation between the USSR and the United States since the Apollo-Soyuz project.

At 1449 GMT a second commentator reports from flight control as final checks are underway, while the camera shows pictures of the control room and pans the countdown display and other panels.

At 1454 GMT the television goes over to the Foreign Ministry press center for an interview with a journalist from L'HUMANITE. Four minutes later it returns to Baykonur for shots of the cosmonauts in the cockpit.

At 1458 GMT the television carries a documentary on the training of the Salyut crews, the assembling of the Salyut station and various aspects of flight preparations. The documentary ends at 1549 GMT with shots of the Soyuz T-6 spacecraft being rolled out to the launch pad.

The television immediately returns live to show an empty Foreign Ministry press center and then carries a recorded report from a correspondent in France who interviews a French space official on the joint launch. It goes on to report comments from the cosmonauts now in Salyut-7, to carry a background information report given by a correspondent at flight control and to feature an interview with French journalists at Baykonur. At 1502 GMT three French journalists are given the opportunity to speak directly to the French cosmonaut in the Soyuz space craft. This is followed by Tikhomerov talking to Soviet cosmanaut Dzhanibekov about his preflight feelings.

At 1612 GMT the television carries a 10-minute documentary film on the home area of the French cosmonaut. After further comments by Chretien and a statement read by one of the Soviet cosmonauts less than 10 minutes before scheduled liftoff, Tikhomerov reads quotations from Antoine de St. Expuery on the wonders of flight and the camera settles on the launch pad to record the 1630 GMT lift-off. The flight's progress is monitored for 10 minutes after which the live transmission ends at 1640 GMT.

KOSTANDOV ON POSSIBLE BOYCOTT OF U. S. GRAIN

LD241102 Hamburg DPA in German 0844 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jun (DPA) -- In the Soviet opinion, the new natural gas pipeline from Sibiria to the West now under construction will be completed and ready for operation next year. This assurance was given by Leonid Konstandov, USSR Council of Ministers Presidium deputy chairman in an interview with West German journalists in Moscow. Referring to the stepping up of the U.S. embargo, Kostandov said: "We will close the door for the Americans, but leave it open for the Europeans."

Kostandov indicated that the USSR could [koenne] reply to the U.S. embargo with a boycott of American goods. He said that among other things it would cause internal political difficulties for the American administration if the Soviet Union did not buy any more U.S. grain.

Kostandov, who is also joint chairman of the German-Soviet Economic Commission, stressed: "The pipeline will be completed in 1983 and we will supply the West with 25 billion cubic meters of natural gas," irrespective of whether the agreed equipment came from the West or not. Kostandov pointed out that the Soviet Union has been building compressor stations for 30 years. Natural gas pipelines such as those planned could also be constricted without the help of the United States.

Meanwhile, Western experts in Moscow assume that the USSR is in a position to make the natural gas pipeline ready for operation with its own equipment. According to them, the question is how reliably and efficiently this pipeline would function. They add that in view of the absence of Western technology, delays of between 1 and 2 years must be expected.

U.S. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC MEASURES ATTACKED

LD241654 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 24 Jun 82

["Indignation With Washington's Discriminatory Measures" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- TASS correspondents report: The decision of U.S. President Reagan to continue and toughen the ban on the supply of U.S. equipment and technology for the construction of the Soviet gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe caused an outbreak of indignation in the capitals of West European countries.

The press, businessmen, politicians and public figures of France, the FRG, Great Britain and even the United States point out in this connection that Washington's measures can hardly lead to the delay in the construction of the gas pipeline, but will surely do a considerable damage to many West European and U.S. companies.

U.S. Under Secretary of Commerce Lionel Olmer poured oil on the flame when at a press conference on Wednesday he explained that President Reagan's ban on the supplies of U.S. equipment and technology to the Soviet Union for the construction of gas pipelines also applies to those West European companies that are manufacturing such equipment on U.S. licences.

The organ of the business circles of Great Britain, the newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES, writes that the measures taken by Washington cannot block the construction of the gas pipeline for the transportation of gas from the USSR to West European countries. These measures can urge the Soviet Union to concentrate the efforts on the development of its own technology for laying out gas pipelines as a result of which the construction will be sped up, the newspaper writes.

The newspaper writes that leading U.S. companies admit that the USSR leads the world in many aspects of energy technology. Over a number of years the Soviet Union has been selling licences for such technology to many Western corporations, including U.S. corporations. In these conditions Western companies will hardly get any profit because of losing Soviet orders as a result of the measures proclaimed by President Reagan, THE FINANCIAL TIMES writes.

According to the aforementioned U.S. Under Secretary of Commerce Olmer, U.S. companies will lose within three years 1.2 billion dollars because of the loss of contracts.

The Western press reports that the foreign ministers of the Common Market countries condemn the United States decision. The British press in this connection points to a sharp aggravation of differences between West European countries and the USA. Contradictions between the USA and Western Europe can develop into a trade war, THE GUARDIAN writes. It notes that West European governments are angered at Washington's measures. In its turn, THE FINANCIAL TIMES declares that Reagan's measures became a new destructive element in the transatlantic commerical crisis.

The French press quotes words of President Francois Mitterrand, who at a meeting of the French Council of Ministers on June 22 sharply criticised the United States' policy leading to the aggravation of the crisis in Europe. LE MONDE stresses that in a fortnight since the Versailles meeting relations between the USA and Western Europe noticeably worsened.

The Washington POST writes today that Western Europeans, expressing indignation over Reagan's measures that are in the spirit of the cold war, believe that maintaining business relations with the Soviet Union would be a reasonable policy, since it lessens the danger of an outbreak of war, decreases the dependence of the Middle East for energy resources.

PRAVDA ON SOVIET-FINNISH COOPERATION

PM251037 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 June 1982 publishes on page 6 a 2,400-word Helsinki and Moscow dispatch from special correspondents D. Valovoy and M. Kositkov under the heading "USSR-Finland: Developing Cooperation." The article outlines the development of Soviet-Finnish economic ties over the years since the 1948 treaty and describes instances of cooperation between Finnish and Soviet firms. The authors note that despite the "economic recession" which began in Finland last year, the country is "in a more advantageous position than many other industrially developed capitalist countries in having such a reliable partner as the Soviet Union, which accounts for nearly one-fourth of Finland's foreign trade turnover." And they cite various Finnish business figures in support of the importance of Soviet-Finnish ties.

They note that "the American embargo on deliveries of certain types of modern machinery and equipment to the USSR did not have the intended effect either on Soviet industry or on its cooperation with Finnish firms," asserting that only American firms suffered by losing orders, and quote A. Karjalainen, general director of the Bank of Finland and chairman of the Finnish section of the Soviet-Finnish intergovernmental Standing Commission on Economic Cooperation, as saying that "Finland will develop trade with the USSR regardless of any economic or political changes in the international situation." The article goes on to outline other areas of economic cooperation and concludes that "Finland and the USSR receive and will undoubtedly continue to receive increasingly weighty benefits" from their trade and economic relations.

ISRAELI FORCES CONTINUE ATTACKS ON SYRIAN TROOPS

LD241700 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut June 24 TASS -- Israeli troops today repeatedly attacked without success positions of Syrian troops in the area of roads and hills of Ayn-Dar, At-Mida, Shabun and in some other places. In all directions Syrian troops continue firmly holding their defensive lines.

The aim of the aggressor, as is clear from his actions, is to try to split up the Syrian troops, to seize Beirut and dictate to Palestinians and Syria the terms that would meet the designs of Israel and the United States. The aggressor's aim is to disarm the forces of the Palestine resistance movement and to have the Syrian troops withdrawn from Lebanon.

Israeli air raids on Lebanon, the course of Tel Aviv's current military operations in Lebanon since the time of intrusion of Israeli ground troops into the Lebanese territory on June 6 are characterized by very broad use of up-to-date American means of destruction of civilian popultion, acts of exceeding brutality towards both civilians and fighting men of the Palestine resistance movement and the Lebanese Army. As is emphasized here, this is fully in line with the strategy of struggle against the so-called "international terrorism" which was adopted by the Reagan government as one of the basic provisions of the U.S. foreign policy. By "international terrorism" Tel Aviv and Washington imply Palestinian civilians, Palestinian refugees, who found refuge from the Israeli occupation in the south of Lebanon. What is at issue now is something bigger. The capital of the sovereign State of Lebanon is being destroyed and all that is presented as the striving to strengthen Israel's security.

The negotiations which are now under way in Beirut within the frame work of the so-called mission of the U.S. special representative Philip Habib have the aim to impel the Palestine Liberation Organization as the political vanguard of the Palestinian movement. And all that is being done also under the cover of declarations about struggle against "international terrorism." Tel Aviv and Washington conduct the policy of outright terrorism on the soil of Lebanon, destroying civilians. Even Israelis themselves admit that they inflicted substantial losses upon the Lebanese civilian population and are continuing to destroy them.

International law or any norms are non-existent to Tel Aviv. The Israeli military conducts not only overt but also covert warfare against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. The Zionist agents stepped up their activities in the recent time. Committing subversive acts, Zionist agents seek to cause fear and panic among the population. Israeli terrorists conducted a series of explosions in western Beirut in the past two days, in which more than 40 people were killed and 120 wounded, mostly refugees from south Lebanese areas.

Amassing forces around Beirut, the Israeli military is preparing to storm the city in the next few days. The National Patriotic Forces are strenghthening their positions to rebuff the interventionists and occupationists.

New York June 24 TASS -- The decision of the Department of State to close the U.S. Embassy in Beirut made most of the Lebanese confident that Israel was ready to seize Beirut with the approval of the United States. New attacks by the Israeli troops make all confident that this is so. This was noted in the course of a reportage from Beirut by Steve Mallory, a correspondent of the American television company NBC.

What is now taking place in Lebanon and around it is the reflection of the current transition of U.S. imperialism to more reactionary, fascist methods of struggle in the international scene for preservation of its own interests in order to further its hegemonistic claims.

U.S. EVACUATION SIGNALS ISRAELI OCCUPATION

LD242132 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS — TASS commentator Igor Bereznyakovskiy writes:

The building of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut was closed on a directive from Washington and the evacuation of its personnel and other U.S. citizens from Lebanon was started today. Similar measures were taken by the governments of Britain and some other West European states that follow in the wake of the U.S. foreign policy in the Middle Eastern affairs. The UNITED PRESS agency reported that the evacuation of the U.S. personnel is carried out with the assistance of the U.S. Sixth Fleet whose ships are concentrated near the Lebanese coast close to the port of Beirut.

The circles of the White House try to explain this action by the impossiblility of ensuring security of American citizens in the present extremely dangerous situation in Lebanon. It is known that it is the United States jointly with the Israeli aggressor that is responsible for this situation. In reality the hasty flight of U.S. diplomats from the besieged Beirut is not merely an evacuation. It is a signal for the Israeli military to start the storming of the Lebanese capital.

The "green light" given by Washington to Tel Aviv is not something that came unexpected. This act was agreed upon in Washington in advance. Washington was visited by Israeli Defence Minister Sharon and then by Israeli Prime Minister Begin. It is now quite apparent that the Israeli hawks were discussingwith President Reagan, U.S. Secretary of State Haig and other leaders of the White House not at all the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon but further coordination of the joint military strategic plans against Lebanon, including seizure of the Lebanese capital. It is not accidental that immediately upon Begin's return from the USA the Israeli military intensified still more its barbarous operations to advance to the north of Lebanon, to create a ring of fire around Beirut.

It is also clear that the promises of terrorist Begin to "cease fire" are being used by the aggressor to tighten its hold on the occupied territory, to bring up the reserves and stage new piratic actions on the long-suffering land of Lebanon.

The criminal design of the aggressors to seize by force Beirut, the city with peaceful population of half a million, after the Americans leave Beirut not only threatens with another glaring act of genocide but also represents a fresh attempt of Washington and Tel Aviv to exert pressure on the Lebanese Government, to make it capitulate so as to implant in power in that Arab country a puppet regime obedient to them and to draw it into the notorious Camp David deal.

U.S. DEMONSTRATES SUPPORT FOR ISRAELI INVASION

LD241918 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 24 Jun 82

["U.S. Encourages Aggression" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS — TASS commentator Vyacheslav Muravyov writes:

Hardly the Israeli Premier Begin left the United States where the Israeli aggression against Lebanon was in actual fact approved at the highest level, as the White House again demonstrated its support for Tel Aviv. [sentence as received] Counsellor to the U.S. President Edwin Meese said in Washington on Wednesday that the U.S. administation would not cut aid to Israel, despite its invasion of Lebanon, since that aid is in line with the U.S. supreme interests.

The statement of the representative of the White House sounds as outright encouragement of the aggressor. The Israeli troops which every hour bombard and bomb dwelling quarters of Beirut and Palestinian refugee camps stand on the threshold of the Lebanese capital expecting an order to attack. The Begin Cabinet is discussing details of a Beirut seizure operation, while the personnel of the American Embassy are hurriedly preparing to leave the city. Edwin Meese's statement actually signifies Washington's "O.K." to escalation of the aggression, for instance, to a storm of Beirut or invasion of Syria.

Washington not only instigates Tel Aviv for expansion of combat actions, but itself undertakes vigorous efforts to further American-Israeli plans. Envoy of the American President Philip Habib, who is commuting between Tel Aviv and Beirut, intensively tries to influence the Lebanese leadership, seeking to put the Lebanese and Palestinians at loggerheads, to compel the Palestinians to fully capitulate, to attain actual liquidation of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the political vanguard of the Palestinian movement and impose "peace" on American-Israeli terms. It is not difficult to imagine what lot in that case is in store for the National Patriotic Forces in Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Israeli "hawks," with Begin at the head, openly declare that one of the main aims of Tel Aviv's military action in Lebanon is the physical extermination of the National Patriotic Forces of Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Washington is seemingly ready to take the most direct part in carrying through those designs. At the White House they are considering a possibility of U.S. participation in "a peace-keeping force" in Lebanon. Planning occupation of a part of Lebanon by American troops under the signboard of the "multinational force," the United States intends to carry through its other aims: to put in power in Lebanon a puppet regime, obedient to the United States and Israel, to make it "join" the Camp David process, to create conditions for establishment of American rule in the region.

It is quite obvious that the efforts of the American administration in the Middle East are by no means directed at establishing a fair and durable peace there. Seeking to further its hegemonistic ambitions, the United States resorts to even more reactionary, fascist methods of struggle in the international scene. The United States builds its Middle East policy on anti-Arab principles of the Camp David process and, by its unconditional support of Israel, encourages it for escalation of the aggression against the Arabs.

COMPARISON: SYRIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 June on page 6 carries a TASS report under the general heading "Escalation of Piracy." This TASS report has been compared with the TASS report published in the 22 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages H 1 and 2 under the headline "Syrian Ministers Urge Close Ties With USSR" and found to be identical except for the following variations:

First paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads "Damascus, 22 June, TASS -- the" (altering date)

First paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads "light of the continuing [prodolzhayushchayasya] Israeli aggression, was" (substituting "continuing" for "unceasing")

Second paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads "analysis of the prevailing [slozhivshayasya] military and political" (substituting "prevailing" for "emerging")

Third paragraph, lines three and four, PRAVDA reads "battle as finished as long as Israel occupies even one inch of Lebanese land. The meeting stressed" (rephrasing sentence)

COMPARISON: SYRIAN MINISTER'S STATEMENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 June on page 5 carries a 700-word TASS report entitled "Syria's Just Position". A comparison of this TASS report with the TASS report published in the 22 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages H 2 and 3 under the headline "Syrian Minister Ahmad Holds Press Conference" reveals only the following variation:

In the last paragraph, the first sentence of the PRAVDA version reads: "said that Syria has a fundamental interest in countering the American presence". (rewording)

BOOK ON SOCIAL ASPECTS OF ISLAM REVIEWED

NC241200 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] A book entitled The Social Doctrine of Islam was recently published by the Political Publications Bureau in Moscow. We want to discuss this book in our talk for today.

The social trends that exist in the present world of Islam speak of the intensification of the social and political role of Islam. The 1979 revolution in Iran and the formation of the Islamic Republic of Iran are the biggest manifestations of this trend.

Many questions related to this have been raised for the Soviet people. What are the social and political ideas of Islam? What changes have taken place today in the social concept of Islam? And, finally, what are the prospects for the growth of Islamic ideology?

The author of this book, Soviet scholar Ali Akhmedov, has tried to answer these questions. In the first part of his book Akhmedov speaks about Islam's religious book, the Koran, and about the books on traditions which, as everyone knows, are the main source of Islamic teachings, religious creed and decrees of canonical law. While analyzing the contents of these religious books of the Muslims, he stresses that in these books there are many decrees that have social and political importance. He also refers to the remarks by Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of Iran's Islamic Republic, who has said that the number of verses in the Koran related to social issues is a hundred times greater than the number of verses concerning the performance of religious duties.

In the following chapters of Akhmedov's book the changes that have taken place in Islamic countries since the establishment of Islam up to the present and the growth of Islam's social concept are investigated and studied.

In this book, Akhmedov has devoted a large part to the life and activities of the Muslim clergymen in the Soviet Union and writes: Initially, many of the religious personalities and organizations in Russia did not understand the historic importance of the socialist October Revolution and some of them adopted blatant hostility against the Soviet Government. But in the early part of the current century's third decade, some of the Muslim clergymen considered the revolution that had taken place and the establishment of the new system in our country as a manifestation of the will of God. For instance, in Religious Decree 372 dated 15 September 1923, the leadership of the Muslim Society of Russia stated: With the grace of God almighty, the Russian revolution destroyed the despotic government that persecuted Islam.

In our era, Islamic personalities in our country believe that in the Soviet Union the social principles of Islam are truly implemented. (Aghayev), clergyman at the [name indistinct] mosque in Azerbaijan SSR, said at the Tashkent Islamic conference in 1970: I am happy and thankful for the genius of the prophet of Islam for having foreseen the social principles of socialism. I am also happy that many of the socialist norms are tantamount to the implementation of the intentions of the Prophet Mohammad.

A special part of Akhmedov's book is devoted to the theory of Islamic socialism which was widely propagated in Islamic countries during the sixth and seventh decade of the present century. Invoking publications and remarks by religious personalities who support Islamic socialism, the author shows that many of the socialist principles appear in the Koran. A study of and acquaintance with Akhmedov's book shows that Islam's social and political views during recent years have considerably changed, and that perhaps most important of all is the fact that Islam is more steadily affecting the political, economic and social trends in various Asian and African countries.

In view of the experience gained and lessons learned throughout the past years, one can conclude that this effect may be either positive or negative. These trends were very precisely discussed and delineated in the CPSU Central Committee's report to the party's 26th Congress. A liberation struggle may start under the banner of Islam. Historical experiences, particularly recent experience, is proof of this. However, this report also states that reaction too uses Islam and resorts to counterrevolutionary riots. Therefore, the essence of the matter lies in the true content of this or that movement.

QASHQA'I TRIBESMAN REPORTED ARRESTED IN IRAN

NC250740 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] According to the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY, Khosrow Qashqa'i, chief of the Qashqa'i tribe, was arrested on charges of antistate activities during military operations that were being carried out by the Revolution Guards' Corps in Fars Province.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV MESSAGE TO MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL

LD242300 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 1830 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Greetings message from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Samora Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique]

[Text] On behalf of the Soviet people, the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and on our own behalf, we send you, Comrade Samora Machel, and the Mozambique people, the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front], the People's Assembly and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique our cordial greetings on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of Mozambique's independence and the 20th anniversary of the Frelimo.

The history of Frelimo is the chronicle of the selfless struggle of the Mozambique patriots for the national and social liberation of their people. In the years of foreign domination, Frelimo raised high the banner of the liberation struggle, carried it with honor through all difficulties and led the Mozambique people to victory over colonialism. The creation of the Frelimo party, the vanguard of workers and peasants that chose the principles of Marxism-Leninism as its ideological base, was a step of principled significance for the auspicious advancement of your country along the path of national revival and social progress.

In the difficult conditions of the Frontline situation, the Mozambique people, led by the Frelimo party, are struggling perseveringly to develop and strengthen the foundations of socialist society in their country. The People's Republic of Mozambique is also making an effective contribution to repelling the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, neocolonialism and racism in Africa and to strengthening international security and world peace.

We wish you, Comrade Machel, and the friendly Mozambique people, the Frelimo party, the People's Assembly and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique all success in the building of the new society, in the consolidation of independence and in the anti-imperialist and anticolonial struggle.

We express our confidence that relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique, between the CPSU and the Frelimo party, will grow stronger and develop on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation for the good of the peoples of our two countries and in the name of the victory of the ideals of peace, national liberation and socialism.

KIRKPATRICK TRIP TO AFRICA DRAWS COMMENT

LD242312 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Washington June 24 TASS -- The Washington administration seeks to incline independent African states to "strategic cooperation" with the United States, to subordinate their policy to American interests in the continent. Such are the aims of an American delegation, led by U.S. Ambassador at the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick, which began its tour of a number of African countries. Washington emissaries are now in Senegal, and later they are to visit Zaire, Togo, Rwanda and Burundi.

As is noted by Western news agencies, the task of Jeane Kirkpatrick is to discuss with African politicians and statesmen a package of issues linked with ensuring the U.S. positions in Africa, specifically expanding its military presence in that part of the world. The Pentagon is known to have long been keeping an eye on military structures on the western coast of Africa. It seeks "the right to use them to defend American vital interests in the region".

The U.S. ambassador at the United Nations, who last year received top-ranking officials of South African special services, is well known on the shores of the Potomac River as a vigorous supporter of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa and Israel. In this connection news agencies emphasize that the Washington emissary's functions include "mediation" between some countries of the continent, on the one hand, and Pretoria and Tel Aviv on the other hand.

Many African observers noted the fact that Jeane Kirkpatrick undertakes her voyage practically on the eve of a session of the OAU summit assembly, planned to be held in Tripoli early in August. Washington, which conducts an anti-Libyan course, does not conceal the intentions to incline pro-Western African governments to boycott that session.

LATEST ROUND OF NAMIBIA TALKS ASSESSED

LD242256 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Washington June 24 TASS -- Yet another round in American-South African negotiations on the question of settlement in Namibia has begun here between a high-placed South African delegation and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker. The representative of the Department of State said that these negotiations were being held within the framework of attempts to have a settlement in Namibia, a settlement which would be recognized by the international community. The local observers believe that the joint stand of the United States and the Republic of South Africa on the matter is far from being suitable to all the sides which are interested in settlement of the problem of Namibia.

Thus, the Washington administration and the racist authorities of the Republic of South Africa seek to tie it to withdrawal of the Cuban military contingent from Angola, which is there at the request of the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola.

It is no wonder therefore that the tenth plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party, which has just ended in Luanda, firmly turned down the idea of such a connection and reaffirmed Angola's devotion to the joint statement of the foreign ministers of Angola and Cuba. In the statement it is stressed that the Cuban troops will be withdrawn by decision of the sovereign Government of the People's Republic of Angola, if the threat of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola is eliminated.

It is believed here that the Washington and Pretoria representatives will also discuss the question of "power influence" upon Angola and other "Frontline States" up to unleashing a new aggression against those states by the racist Republic of South Africa so as to make Africa countries agree with the Western stand on the problem of Namibia.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION CONTINUES BRAZIL VISIT

PY242234 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The friendship visit of the Supreme Soviet delegation to Brazil continues. Tikhon Kiselev, who is a member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, alternate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party, met with Brazilian Vice President Aureliano Chaves. During this meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, problems related to bilateral relations and certain current international issues were discussed.

Tikhon Kiselev also paid a visit to Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Neto with whom he exchanged a broad range of opinions concerning commercial and economic relations between USSR and Brazil.

During their visit to Brasilia, the Soviet guests went to see the memorial to Juscelino Kubitschek, founder of the Brazilian capital. The monument was built according to plans drawn by the illustrious architect Oscar Niemeyer. The Supreme Soviet members examined documents related to the development of Brasilia.

The Supreme Soviet delegation also met with Aime Lamaison, governor of the Federal District of Brasilia. Kiselev then held talks with Brazilian journalists. The leader of the Soviet delegation stated that ever since its foundation the Soviet Union has been following the Leninist foreign policy of peace and cooperation with all countries, regardless of their ideologies or social systems.

He added: It pleases us to see that despite the distance between the Soviet Union and Brazil, our countries seek to know each other better and to carry out a mutually advantageous cooperation in various fields.

The leader of the Soviet delegation expressed satisfaction over the respect and courtesy accorded to the Soviet parliamentarians in Brazil and answered questions posed by the representatives of the Brazilian news media. Inozemtsev, deputy to the Supreme Soviet, also participated in the press conference.

The Soviet delegation left Brasilia that evening for a tour of the country. The delegation will visit Manaus in Amazonas State, Belo Horizonte and Ouro Preto in Minas Gerais State and Rio de Janeiro.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM NICARAGUA

PM221401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Return of Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by N.S. Perun, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee party organizational work section, returned to Moscow from Managua on 15 June. The delegation was in Nicaragua at the invitation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front leadership.

ROMANOV SPEECH AT KAZAKH ANNIVERSARY MEETING

PM241145 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 82 p 1

[Comrade G.V. Romanov's speech at 11 June Alma-Ata meeting marking 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's affiliation to Russia and the republic received the Order of Lenin published under general heading: "In a United, Fraternal Family"]

[Text] Dear Comrades: It is essentially a profoundly law-governed process that the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary affiliation to Russia is being marked today as a festival of the indestructible friendship and unity of all the peoples of the motherland of the October Revolution. [applause]

From the cradle of the revolution, our delegation has brought and conveys to you Leningraders' fraternal greeting and hearty congratulations on a remarkable event — the award to the republic of the Order of Lenin -- and wishes for further prosperity to Soviet Kazkhstan and its talented and industrious people. [applause]

With you, dear friends, we take pride in the high assessment of your republic's achievements given in the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers greeting.

And of course, each of us is especially moved by the warm words of congratulation conveyed today to Kazakhstan's leaders, its Communists and all its working people from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

Your republic's example shows convincingly what inspiring successes can be achieved in an historically short period by a people who have taken the bright path of socialist building. As Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin noted in his speech, present-day Kazakhstan means a modern multisector economy, advanced science and culture, it means Saykonur and the mighty energy of Ekibastuz, and it means also the Kazakhstan Virgin Lands, so dear to us all. The heroic Virgin Lands epic headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was one of Soviet people's greatest achievements. It was a tremendous battle won by the Communist Party and the Soviet people. [applause]

And now that the party Central Committee May (1982) plenum has approved the Food Program formulated on Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's initiative and the tasks of all union republics, krays and oblasts have been comprehensively defined, we speak with gratitude and respect of the weighty contribution that Soviet Kazakhstan is making and will continue to make to its implementation. [applause]

A vast distance separates Leningrad and Alma-Ata. But the working people of Leningrad and your republic are linked and united across thousands of kilometers by reliable threads of friendship and genuinely fraternal cooperation.

Symbolically it was in Petrograd that Valdimir Ilich Lenin presented the mandate of commissar of the Steppe Kray to the fervent Kazakh revolutionary Alibi Dzangildin. [applause]

In spring 1918 when the workers of the Nevskaya frontier outpost set up the first Russian society of communal arable farmers on the banks of the Bukhtarma in the Irtysh region, V.I. Lenin, the founder of the Communist Party and Soviet state, called the establishment of that agricultural commune a fine initiative.

In conjunction with emissaries from all regions of the country, thousands of volunteers from the city on the Neva helped to create what has now become your republic's powerful industry and to bring to life the expanses of the Kazakh steppe.

Modern turbines and generators, machinery and instruments, planning documentation for installations of the fuel and energy, mining, chemical and other industrial sectors — these are the specific areas of our labor cooperation.

One tractor in five produced by the "Kirovskiy zavod" association is waging the difficult battle for Kazakh grain, and, dear comrades, it gives me pleasure to announce that by the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, the 250,000th high-powered "Kirovets" tractor will roll off the assembly line. (applause)

The durability of the friendship of our country's peoples has been put to the test more than once. And, as has already been noted today, regiments and divisions formed on Kazakh soil fought heroically at the gates of Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad and Kiev and in other operations. Leningraders will never forget Kazakhstan's patronage of the Baltic Fleet or the hundreds of freightcars of produce from your republic which penetrated the blockade ring around besieged Leningrad. Nor will they forget Dzhambul Dzhabayev's heartfelt words to the defenders of the undefeated city. "We felt that letter to be as valuable as the approach of big reinforcements" Vsevolod Vishnevskiy wrote about the message form the Kazakh akyn [poet]. Kazakhstan's people sent us their fraternal greeting, love and friendship and we went into battle with redoubled strength." (applause)

Comrades! The nationwide character of the CPSU's economic and social policy is revealed increasingly vividly in a developed socialist society. This is graphically and weightily confirmed in Soviet Kazakhstan's example, about which Dimash Akhmedovich Kunayev, a prominent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, has spoken convincingly today. (applause)

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee May (1982) plenum are opening new creative horizons before the Soviet people. We are well aware that for our plans to be implemented peace must be preserved. The party Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that ardent fighter for working people's happiness, communism and peace on earth, are toiling tirelessly for this and in the name of increasing the people's prosperity. (applause)

Together with the whole country, Leningraders are responding to the party's concern with new successes in implementing economic and social development plans and with extensive competition to fulfill the targets fixed ahead of schedule and steadily increase production efficiency.

Within the fraternal family of Soviet peoples, the working people of Lenin's city will continue to do their utmost to strengthen our great motherland's might.

On the Leningrad party organization's behalf allow me, dear comrades, to warmly congratulate you once more on the jubilee and to wish Kazakhstan's ommunists and all its working people happiness, prosperity and renewed success in the struggle for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and for the fulfillment of our Leninist party's 26th Congress plans. (applause)

PARTY ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSS FOOD PROGRAM

Ukrainian CC Plenum

LD242214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] The Communist Party of Ukraine Central Committee held a plenum in Kiev today. The plenum discussed the results of the May 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the taks of the republican party organization ensuing from those decisions and Comrade Brezhnev's report. Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Central Committee, made a report. He dwelt in detail on the role of all-round intensification of agriculture and the sectors linked with it as a decisive condition for the successful implementation of the Food Program. He noted that a key link in the solution of the food problem is the further upsurge of agriculture.

The net harvests of grain remain the prime task here. A big place in the report was allocated to the tasks in the accelerated development of all industries linked with agriculture, above all those which ensure that produce is preserved, processed and sent to the consumer. The speaker paid much attention to questions of improving management of the agroindustrial complex and to the perfection of the economic mechanism.

Kirgiz CC Plenum

LD250900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] The country's party organizations are continuing to discuss the results of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum.

The Communist Party of Kirgizia Central Committee plenum is now taking place in Frunze. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgizia Communist Party Central Committee, is addressing the participants in the plenum. The tasks of Communists from Kirgizia emerging from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report on the USSR Food Program are being examined.

Today, the Voronezhskiy Obkom and Khabarovskiy Kraykom are also meeting in plenum and have the same agenda.

ARMENIAN SSR SUPREME SOVIET HOLDS SESSION

GF241226 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 5 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session has been held. The session reviewed the CPSU Central Committee May 1982 plenum resolutions and the means for their verification by the peoples deputies councils. Babken Sarkisov, the chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, addressed the session on the issue. The resolution adopted by the session noted that the essential task for the people's deputies councils in the future is to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee May 1982 plenum decisions concerning the Food Program through 1990 and verify Comrade Brezhnev's proposals concerning the methods to be applied for achieving success in realizing the program.

In order to organize and verify this great task, a committee has been formed to submit suggestions to the presidium.

Fadey Sarkisyan, the chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, addressed the session on the resolutions of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet 10th session, during which the suggestions and the remarks of the supreme soviet commissions and of the deputies were reviewed.

The supreme soviet session reviewed the preparations for the elections of the local people's deputies councils and of the people's courts.

The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet also reviewed the address of A.A. Midoyan, the chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Health, Social Security and Physical Culture Commission, [name and position as published] on the fulfillment of the law for emergency medical aid for the population of Yerevan. The session outlined the tangible work carried out for social progress in Yerevan and drew attention to a number of serious defects and unsolved problems whose verification would be advantageous for organization of labor and for furthering progress in Yerevan. Regarding this issue, a number of problems must be solved by the Yerevan City Soviet Executive Committee, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Interior and various other organizations.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium also heard statements by S.H. Ohanyan, the chairman of Kafan Soviet Executive Committee, [name and position as published] on the activities of Kafan people's deputies councils and by A.N. Mayilyan, chairman of Gugarkskiy Soviet Executive Committee, [name and position as published] on further improving labor on the basis of suggestions and written recommendations of laborers and on the endeavors of Gugarskiy Soviet Executive Committee to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee 26th Congress

The session also heard the speech of R.S. Galstyan, the Armenian SSR Minister of Social Security, on the payment of funds to mothers with many children, and on the work of the Ministry of Social Security and its members in this regard. The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted decisions in accordance with the statements made.

The Supreme Soviet outlined the legislation concerning the Armenian SSR people's courts and people's magistrates council and those concerning the Armenian SSR social and government laws. Alterations were made in a number of Armenian SSR legislature acts according to the decision presented by the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers.

Various other problems were also discussed according to which the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a number of decrees and decisions.

YAKUTSKAYA ASSR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

LD241308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have heartily congratulated all working people of the Yakutskaya ASSR on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Yakutskaya ASSR and on the 350th anniversary of the voluntary entry of the Yakutskaya ASSR into the structure of the Russian state.

The greetings stress that in the years of Soviet rule, thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and with the fraternal aid of the great Russian and other peoples of the USSR, the Yakutskaya ASSR has become a republic with highly-developed industry, socialist agriculture, leading science and culture. The achievements of the Soviet Yakutskaya ASSR testify to the great advantages of the Soviet state and social system, to the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU, the indestructible friendship and fraternity of the peoples of the great Soviet country.

TASS ON RESULTS OF LOCAL SOVIET ELECTIONS

LD251030 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- A total of two million 288 thousand 885 deputies have been elected to the local soviets of the USSR. The composition of the soviets has been renewed by 45.8 per cent. These figures are contained in the report issued here today on the results of the elections to the local soviets of people's deputies, which were held on June 20.

The workers make 44.3 per cent of the deputies and peasants -- 24.9 per cent. Women account for 50.1 per cent of the deputies. 42.8 per cent of the deputies are members and candidate members of the CPSU. Young people at the age of up to 30 make 34.0 per cent of the deputies.

The elections were held with the broadest participation of the working people of the USSR. The electoral committees included eight million 608 thousand 11 representatives of public organizations and work collectives.

99.98 per cent of the electorate came to the polls.

The report points out that the elections to the local soviets of people's deputies have convincingly shown the high political awareness of the Soviet people and have been a real triumph of socialist democracy.

ENGINEERS PREPARE GAS PIPELINE PUMP TESTS

LD241402 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Leningrad June 24 TASS -- Two test benches for heavy-duty 25-megawatt gas-pumping units have begun to be built in Leningrad. Engineers are getting ready to start the serial production of this technology. Units for the transcontinental gas pipeline from western Siberia to Western Europe are expected to be tested during manufacture in order to reduce time lags in the construction of compressor stations.

The existing gas pipelines which links west Siberia with the center of the European part of the USSR are equipped with 10-megawatt pumping units. The introduction of new machines will help to cut back considerably time lags in the construction of the 5,000 km pipeline.

Trials of the initial 25-megawatt machines showed that their efficiency exceeds by almost 1.5 per cent that of similar equipment produced under the licence of the U.S. company General Electric. This makes it possible to decrease gas consumption in the operation of machinery. Another advantage of the new machines is their ability to build up pressure in gas pipelines to 100 atmospheres, thus raising the throughput capacity of the pipeline.

BRIEFS

NEW CASPIAN GAS -- A new gas deposit in the Caspian has been tapped ahead of schedule. The borehole is near the island of Bulla, 70 km south of Baku, and the depth is 6,196 meters. Eight hundred thousand cubic meters of gas will be extracted from here daily, as well as 300 tons of oil and gas condensate. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 22 Jun 82 LD]

TYUMEN GAS EXTRACTION -- The 6-month plan for extraction of oil and gas has been fulfilled ahead of schedule at the Tyumen field, with almost 9 billion cubic meters of this fuel on their account. The increase in comparison with the same period last year is 30 percent. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 22 Jun 82 LD]

TYUMEN GAS DELIVERIES -- Tyumengastrangaz has dispatched 60 billion cubic meters of natural gas to the Urals and the central and western areas of the country since the beginning of this year. Of this, 571 million cubic meters was produced above plan. This is an increase of almost 13 billion cubic meters over the same period of last year. This increase was achieved through the Urengoy-Petrovsk pipeline's entry into service and the realization of the production capacities of new compressor stations in Tyumen territory. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 24 Jun 82 LD]

EARLY JUNE COLD SNAP AFFECTS CROP DEVELOPMENT

PM241559 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Agrometeorologist N. Ignatova report under rubric "USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] In most regions of the European part of the USSR summery warm weather persisted only for the first 5 days of June. Then it became sharply colder.

The mean daily temperature at the end of the 10-day period was 6-11 degrees below the long-term average. Everywhere, right up to the northern oblasts of the Ukraine, hard frosts were recorded in the air and on the soil surface, which happens once in every 8-10 years in the central part of the USSR's European territory. According to long-term observations, the latest date for spring frosts in the Ukraine and the central chernozem region is late May or the first 5 days of June. After 13 June the air temperature began to increase everywhere and the frosts ended.

There was rainfall over most of the USSR's European territory and at times during the cold snap there was sleet in northern regions. The most precipitation (31-80 mm) fell in the north central and northwest Volga-Vyatka Regions, the south Komi ASSR and the Urals Region.

As a result of the cold weather, the growth and development of agricultural crops slowed somewhat in the second half of the 10-day period, but because of the faster development in May the start of the development phases is still 5-10 days ahead of the long-term average dates.

Winter rye has begun the heading stage everywhere in the European part of the USSR. Most is over a meter high. The limit of heading in winter wheat has moved northward and lies along a line linking Tallinn, Vitebsk, Smolensk, Moscow, Saransk, Kaza and Izhevsk. Winter wheat is flowering in most of the Ukraine, in Voronezhskaya Oblast and in the North Caucasus, and it has reached the milky ripeness stage in Moldavia, extreme southern oblasts of the Ukraine, west Krasnodarskiy Kray, east Stavropolskiy Kray and the Transcaucasus republics.

Potatoes in the Ukraine and south Belorussia are forming side shoots and they have begun flowering in extreme southern rayons of Odesskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Khersonskaya Oblasts, the haulm being around 40 cm high. Dense potato shoots have appeared everywhere south of a line linking Leningrad, Yaroslavl, Gorkiy, Kazan and Perm.

In most arable farming regions of West Siberia and in the eastern half of Kazakhstan it was 1-3 degrees warmer than usual. The maximum air temperature stayed between 28-33 degrees but in the southern half of Kazakhstan it rose to 36 and in places 39 degrees. Spring grain crops formed shoots, there being sufficient moisture.

Hot and dry weather persisted in the Central Asian republics and south Kazakhstan. During the day the temperature rose to 35 degrees and to 40 in Turkmenia. The ripening of winter crops accelerated: In Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan grain reached the stage of waxy ripeness, and in places complete ripeness. Spring barley ripened in the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan. They began reaping the grain crops there. The moderately hot weather favored the formation of cotton bolls. Cotton development is still 5-10 days ahead of the usual dates. Bud formation is underway over most of the cotton-growing territory. Apricots and early apple varieties have ripened in orchards. The harvesting has begun.

FRUIT, VEGETABLE FARMING PLANS DISCUSSED

PM241331 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 18 June in the Morning Edition publishes on page 3 under the rubric "The USSR Food Program — A Nationwide Cause" a 1,000-word article by N. Kozlov, USSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming, under the heading "We Will Pass the Test." Kozlov outlines the tasks facing the ministry under the provisions of the Food Program and the work now being done in improving storage, reception and transport facilities for fruit and vegetable crops.